it is said, of a single man. The memorial is a handsom

and tasteful one about twenty feet high. The regi-ment's record is cut on one face of the pedestal and a

bas relief of a soldier on the field of battle on another.

On the main part of the shaft, as on all the other

hundred of them were present. The orator of the day

was the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira. On the

Monument Committee were General Nelson Cross,

Major T. M. K. Mills, Colonel George W. Stillwell,

Colonel Henry B. Beecher, Quartermaster A. H. Doty

The 5th New-York Cavalry fought in the cavalry

charge on Longstreet's right and has built a semi-

elliptical tablet on the extreme edge of the Union line.

On the face is cut a cavalryman mounted and ready

to charge, a striking piece of stone work. Among

tenant-Colonel G. A. Penfield, Major Ryder and Colo-

RETURNING FROM THE HISTORIC FIELD.

WHAT SOME OF THE VETERANS SAY ABOUT

THE CELEBRATION AND POLITICS.

The veterans of the Gettysburg battle-field celebra-

tion have begun to return. No organized bodies have

yet arrived, but a number of battle-scarred veterans

are back. A hundred or more came by the Pennsyl-

vania Railroad last evening, and smaller numbers by

the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia and Reading

and other roads. The returned warriors, both Union

and Confederate, unite in saying that they had a

glorious time. Among the veterans met by a Tribune

reporter after the train had rolled into the Jersey

City station last evening, was H. J. Norton, of Company

G. 3d Georgia Regiment, in A. P. Hill's Corps. Mr. Norton said: "It has been a splendid reunion, enjoyed

alike by the soldiers of both armies. The men who

served in the Confederate Army were most cordially

received and entertained by the Union soldiers

generally, but I must confess that I was particularly

delighted with the way we were treated by the

Republican veterans. Their kindness won my heart

completely. The addresses made were all good, but

the speech of the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, General Beaver, pleased me the most. Old

'Andy' Curtin did well, too. It was a grand occasion

U. L. Ferguson, of Company K, 57th New-York

Volunteers, in the Second Corps, now of "The Pough-keepsie Daily Eagle," who lost his right arm in the

fight, said: "Between Saturday morning and this

(Tuesday) morning, there was never a minute that we

all the way through."

veterans present were General Hammond, Lieu-

PHASES OF ANGLO-IRISH POLITICS.

THE O'DONNELL-"TIMES" LIBEL SUIT-AMERICAN BISHOPS LIONIZED IN LONDON-MR. GLAD-STONE'S OPPOSITION TO COPYRIGHT-A GOOD RECEPTION FOR THE AMERI-CAN DECHESS-MR. LOWELL. IMPROVING.

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London, July 3.-The Irish Archbishops and shops have made public a series of resolutions relating to land reform. This is a subject on which they are not handicapped by the Papal rescript, so they deal with it freely. The substance of their between January, 1880, and March, 1882, who had been doctrine is in the last resolution. Unless, say they, Parliament at once applies some really effective measure for the protection of Irish tenants from oppressive exactions and arbitrary evictions, most disastrous consequences will ensue both to the people and to public order. The Bishop of Limerick, who in his much-criticised comment on the rescript proclaimed himself a land reformer, proves himself as good as his word, or better. He, too, signs this

The Tories are rejoicing over the election of Mr. Lowther for the Isle of Thanet, not without reason. If they had lost Thanet, the defeat might well have been a disaster. The Liberals did not expect to win the seat, but hoped to reduce the Tory major-This they have done, though the reduction is slight. Both sides, as usual, make too much of the matter. Home Rule will not be won nor lost at bye-elections. "Respectable, if not imposing" is the best phrase "The Times" can find for Mr. Lowther's majority.

Mr. O'Donnell's action against "The Times" has been opened on a scale which looks as if it might last a month. The written pleadings are of enormous length. The most important of all the various alleged libels set forth is that which according to legal innuendo implies that Mr. O'Donnell and other Parnellites were accomplices of the Invincibles in planning the Phoenix Park murders. Mr. O'Donnell's sole counsel is Mr. Ruegg, a barrister not widely known to fame, who belongs to the junior bar. "The Times" is defended by the Attorney-General. Sir Henry James, and three other counsel Mr. Rueg,'s opening of the case is well spoken of, nor does he seem embarrassed by the formidable array of opponents. All Monday was occupied with his speech and with the unfinished evidence of Mr. Lucy, formerly Editor of "The Daily News." whom the plaintiff called prove that Mr. O'Donnell was not of the Parnellite leaders and therefore included in all the attacks of "The Times" upon those leaders. I rather imagine that Mr. Parnell himself will testify to the contrary. It was notorious long before Mr. O'Donnell quitted politics that his relations with the party were strained. The theory has even been started that this action has been brought in collusion with "The Times."-of which there is not a particle of evidence, nor is it even plausible. The defendants, however, expect, it is said, to produce some evidence not yet made public respecting what they called "Parnellism and

Mr. O'Donnell's case came to-day to an abrupt conclusion, his counsel contenting himself with purely technical proof. The Attorney-General pened for the defence in a speech which much enhances public curiosity about what is coming.

Prior to the formal opening of the Pan-Anglican Conference the American Bishops are having, in company with their English and Colonial Episcopal brethren, what may be called a good time. They have been at various meetings, and I heard from an English friend that the Bishop of Springfield made the best speech he ever heard; they was held, other entertainments less solemn follow- gazed at through her gold-rimmed spectacles. ing; they have attended a great function in Westlionized in other ways. Louise, Lady Ashburton, yesterday afternoon asked a smart party to Kent House expressly to meet the American Bishops. The spacious and splendid rooms of Kent House were filled by a company which included the American Minister and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. William Story and other Americans, and many of the English element, but no B shops, or almost none. It was said that they had been summened to Windsor, or, perhaps, had gone without being summoned. The Conference opened tolay at Lambeth Palace.

British printers who want to print American books have appealed to Mr. Gladstone to help them defeat the American Copyright bill. "My sympathies are entirely with you." replies the Home Rule leader, " and I would gladly do anything in my power to promote your purpose." He thinks, however, that his advocacy might tend to stimulate the jealousies and susceptibilities of American protection. I think it might. "We see," adds Mr. Gladstone, " parties in America now waging anew the controversy of Prefection and Free Trade." How clearly he discerns the real issue, which the Democrats seek to obscure! "As pollticians, therefore," concludes this eminent free trader, " let us leave the case in the hands of the great American people. But that is no reason why you should not make your case known, and perhaps our Government will argue with the American Government." Perhaps they will. Mr. Gladstone's distinction between what may be done against protection in America by British politicians and by Britons as missionaries of the gospel of free trade is extremely characteristic of him. The attempt in either case is to empty American pockets and fill British.

The American Duckess is the name which Landon has already bestowed on His Grace of Marlborough's bride. There is great curiosity about her, her appearance, her fortune, her family, her future and her relations to her husband's family. On the latter point all doubts are put at rest by the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, who approved of the match from the first, and who announces that they will come to her house in Gresvenor Square for the first week or two of their stay in London. That disposes of the social question. The position of the Duke's mother is such that her support will insure the new Duchess a good reception. "Anybody with £80,000 a year will have a good reception in London," growled one elderly cypic. That is not quite so, as at least one recent example shows. But a lady who enters London society backed by the Marlborough family, which includes the Dowager Duchess, and Lady Curzon, and Lady Randolph Churchill, has little to fear. The Amerisan has bought Earl Brownlow's mansion in Carlton House Terrace, which she and her husband will presently occupy. Three weeks of the London season will remain after their arrival, and the marriage is said to have been hurried for the sake of these three weeks. "The Morning Post" of Friday last announced the wedding for July At noon the family received dispatches saying that the ceremony would take place that day, and the next morning all London knew of it.

Mr. Lowell continues to improve slowly.

G. W. S. LONDON IMPORTERS AND AMERICAN FREIGHT. London, July 3 .- At a meeting of importers at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the proposal of Atlantic shipowners to increase the charges at London

"PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

THE DEFENCE IN THE O'DONNELL "TIMES" SUIJ OPENED-AMERICANS AND THE LEAGUE. O'Donnell-" Times" suit was closed to-day, and Attor ney-General Webster opened for the defence. He declared that "The Times's" articles on "Parnellism and Crime" referred to the whole League and not to Mr. O'Donnell person ally. Mr. O'Donnell, he said, was formerly the editor and controller of "United Ireland," of Dublin, and he did not care to go into the witness-box because of the fear of being questioned concerning incidents damag-

Mr. Webster said that seven persons were murdered guilty of no crime except of offending the League. When these murders were mentioned in Parliament the Irish members neither made an explanation nor repudiated them. He would prove that remittances were made to the League from America by men of the worst possible character. He asked where the books of the League were, and expressed the belief that they had been removed to Paris. If the acts of the League produced. He then road extracts from speeches made by members of the League, which advocated boy-cotting and violence. Sometimes, he said, murder fol-lowed these speeches. He said that American money supported the Leaguers. Mr. Parnell had especially crossed the Atlantic to collect funds. Mr. Parnell entering the court at this moment heard the Attorney-General's allusions to him.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF JUSTICE SUSTAINED. Paris, July 3.-The Chamber of Deputies to-day distice, in removing an assistant procureur at Carcas-sonne, for enforcing a sentence of imprisonment upon the Mayor of that town, who had been convicted of corrupt practices at an election. M. Floquet, the Prime Minister, explained that the Mayor was seriously ill at the time of the election and could not the Chamber by 326 to 172 declared its confidence

PITCHER'S TEIAL DEGUN IN MONTREAL Montreal, July 3.—The investigation into the charge against Pitcher, the former teller of the Union Bank of Providence, R. I., of bringing stolen property into Canada, began before Judge Desnoyers this morning. Detective Kellert, who made the arrest, was the first witness, and was proceeding to give evidence as to the admissions made by the prisoner to him, when the counsel for the defence objected, and the Judge took the question under deliberation.

MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN THE PANAMA LOAN. Calcutta, July 3.-The subscriptions for a Govern ment loan of #3,000,000, which has just been issued amounted to twice the sum required.

MR. O'BRIEN NOT READY TO GO TO JAIL. London, July 3 .- At the fortnightly meeting of the League in Dublin to-day, Mr. O'Brien said that he hoped that he would not enter jail till Mr. Dillon was out. It was not a part of the campaign, he said, for them to be jailed together.

KING MILAN PLEADS FOR A DIVORCE. Belgrade, July 3 .- King Milan has applied to the Church Synod for a judicial separation from his wife, Queen Natalie, on the ground of an insuperable aver-

## KILLED AT THE EDEN MUSEE.

AN OLD LADY FALLS DOWN THE STONE STEPS

LEADING TO THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS Mrs. Eliza Stokes, of Madison, Ga., was killed by a fall in the Eden Musee yesterday afternoon. She was eighty-eight years old, and had been in feeble health for a long time. Her husband was William L. Stokes, a wealthy planter of Madison, who died in 1870. Lately Mrs. Stokes had been living with some friends at the Burnham Flats, No. 128 Fifth-ave, Mrs. Marion Mellenry, of Alabama, one of her friends, accompanied her to the Eden Musee yesterday. Mrs. Stokes was able to walk with the aid of a cane and she was have been to Canterbury, where a solemn service much interested in the wax figures which she

A few minutes after 3 o'clock, she started to minster Abbey, where the Archbishop of Canter- walk down a flight of stairs lending to the his way up to be ledger clerk. He had charge of Chamber of Horrors. Her cane slipped on one of the stone steps and she fell forward down the remaining steps. Her forehead struck against the stone flagging of the corridor as Mrs. Mc-Henry sprang forward to seize her. Few persons were in that part of the building at the time, and the accident caused little excitement. Several attendants responded to Mrs. McHenry's call for help, and they raised Mrs. Stokes from the floor, but the fall had been fatal. A physician who examined the body said that Mrs. Stokes probably died instantly from the injury. Permission was obtained from the coroner for the removal of the body by an undertaker. Friends of Mrs. Stokes in this city sent messages to her relatives in Georgia, and they were awaiting re-plies last evening before making arrangements for the funeral. Mrs. McHenry was distressed on account of the fatal accident. She said that Mrs. Stokes had many wealthy relatives and a large circle of acquaintances in the South.

## NO CHANGE IN THE IRON LOCK-OUT.

TWO MORE FIRMS SIGN THE AMALGAMATED SCALE

BUT BOTH SIDES ARE STILL CONFIDENT. Pittsburg, July 3 (Special), -- Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Homestead, and the Scottdale Iron and Steel Comrany, at Scottdale, Penn., to-day signed the Amalga-mated Association scale. The Scottdale Company employs about 300 men, and will start up on Thursday. The Homestead works, which employ 4,000 men, will be started on Monday. Rumors were flying thick and fast to-day that a wholesale break would be made among Pittsburg manufacturers in a few days, but nothing authentic could be learned. A well-known pig iron broker said, in the afternoon, that an order had been given him in the morning for a lot of pig iron, to be delivered as soon as possible. This was from a firm who are now shut down, and he was told they would start up as soon as they got the metal. Inquiry developed the fact that the firm was a small e, and the amount of iron they bought would hardly last a good-sized mill two days. The manufacturers say they are not alarmed at the action of those who signed the scale. The Scottdale works makes the fourteenth that has signed the scale and agreed to pay the present wages.

In speaking of the matter, James K. Verner, secre tary of the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, said: One good thing about the affair is that it brings to lot of little mills that no one ever heard of. The Amaigamated people find some little mill, with only one pudding furnace, and get them to sign the scale then they make a big fuss about such a mill coming to their terms. Another thing, a great many of those who have signed the scale are steel mills, and do not puddle any iron. So far we have not lost a man on whom we counted. Everybody knew that the Olivers

and Carnegies would sign the scale." President A. F. Keating, of the Western Iron Association, said that two more firms were expected to sign, but that the others would stand firm. He said his association included seventy-one firms, and as but association inclined seventy-one litris, and as but fourteen had signed, and many were manufacturers of steel, the association considered its position as invulnerable as when the lockout was first decided upon. Moorehead Bros. & Co., of Sharpsburg, who employ 2,000 men, will sign the scale as soon as necessary repairs have been made. They manufacture pipe iron only, and have orders for 10,000 tons in sight.

ALLEGED CHICAGO " COMBINE " OF ALDERMEN Chicago, July 3 .- Much excitement exists around the City Hail, growing out of rumors that some of the city Hall, growing out of called in the interest of one of the clevated railroad companies which are now seeking franchises from the council to operate on the West Side. It is alleged that agents have visited several of the city fathers and offered them blocks of stock of the par value of \$5,000, in exchange for a vote for the ordinance granting the francisc to the road in question. It is further alleged that there has been a mix in the diplematic work, and that the agents have gone to the wrong parties, having been deceived by the similarity of names. A well-known local politician, Eugene A. Sittig,

is charged by Alderman Rix with having offered him THE FRANCO-ENGLISH CABLE SERVICE.

London, July 3.—The English and French Governments have agreed to work jointly, on and after January 1, 1889, the submarine cable between France and England. The tariff will be 20 centimes a word.

Scharged by Alderman Rix with having offered him. Adderman Reich, who is also clerk in Judge Jamieson's court, and was present when the boodle county commissioners were tried and sentenced, declares with the most solemn oaths his innocence, adding: "I want no boodle in mine."

A direct cable between Liverpool and Have will be ALARMED AT SHERIDAN'S ILLNESS. DR. PEPPER SUMMONED TO THE SWATARA.

> DR. O'REILLY ANNOUNCES THE GENERAL'S CON-DITION TO BE SERIOUS-DR. PEPPER TO GO

Asbury Park, July 3 (Special).-Dr. William Pepper, one of General Sheridan's physicians, is a guest of H. B. Denman, who has a cottage here. Dr. O'Reilly telegraphed to-night for Dr. Pepper to come on at once, as the General's condition was serious. Senator Blodgett, the super intendent of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, had a special train made ready, and at 3 a. m. Dr. Pepper starts for the Delaware Break water. The train runs over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Camden, where it will be switched over on the track of the West Jersey Railroad. Thence it will run to Cape May landing, where Dr. Pepper will meet a Government tug, which will convey him to the Swatara. The run will

SHERIDAN MADE ILL BY THE OCEAN VOYAGE. Lewes, Del., July 3.-The United States steamer Swatara with General Sheridan on board arrived off the I claware breakwater at 10 o'clock this morning. The following bulletin on the General's condition was

very well though he is somewhat fatigued by the ship's motion, there having been considerable ground swell. It is proposed to remain here for a few hours and if conditions are favorable to sail for New-York this evening. The General's pulse has continued good but his respiration and appetite are somewhat less favorable.

Another bulletin, dated Delaware Breakwater, Del., was furnished this evening by General Sheridan's

At about 11 this morning General Sheridan had an tack of pulmonary congestion. It was more carlly con-trolled than on any previous occasion. At this hour (8, p. m.) he is resting rather quietly with but little cough. His respiration is about 30 and irregular. His pulse is 96 and his temperature 99. He has had several refreshing naps, the position of the Swatara being quite sheltered from any motion of the sea, and absolute quiet has been maintained on board.

A BANK CLERK CARRIES OFF A LARGE SUM. HE TOOK HIS WIFE TO THE CATSKILLS AND NOW

HE IS PROBABLY IN CANADA. John H. Van Loan, age thirty, a trusted clerk in the Second National Bank of Jersey City, is missing, and his accounts are short \$15,400. A clerical error the amount to \$14,400. One week ago last Monday Van Loan asked for a leave of absence for a week, stating to President William A. Hogencamp, of the bank, that he wanted to take his wife and child to his father's hotel in the Catskills. His father is the niles from Hunter, Greene County. During Van Loan's absence another clerk was placed in charge of his books temporarily and he quickly discovered that there had been false entries and reported to the president and the cashler, James G. Hashing. A thorough examination followed, which resulted in the startling discovery that Van Loan had been falsifying

The young man had been one of the most truste employes of the bank and had been permitted to take the place of the paying or receiving teller during the absence of either. It was this that led to his down-While acting as teller he embezzled the money and then covered it up by making false entries in his books. The bank officers kept the affair secret in the hope that Van Loan would return at the expiration of his leave, but as he did not return the case was put in the hands of the police, and Detective Holke was sent to Hunter in search of him.

He left the Catskills last Thursday saying, that he had to be on duty the next day. The last his friends saw of him was at the depot in Hunter, where he was walting for a train. Dispatches were sent to the police of Buffalo and other cities yesterday, describing bezzling \$10,000. His wife and father say that he had very little money when he left them, but the bank officers believe that he took \$10,000 in one

Van Loan belongs to an eminently respectable to his duties that he soon secured the confidence of the bank officers. He was prominent in society organizations to which he belonged were the Jersey Association. He was something of a musician and belonged to the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church

Association. He belonged to the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church in Sunmit-ave.

Van Loan was not particularly extravagant in his personal habits, but he had a passionate founders for horse racing and invested considerable money in that, although his salary was only \$2,000. About two years ago he married Miss Cora Kendall, the daughter of a wealthy resident of the hill. The loss will not affect the bank, which has a paid up capital of \$250,000. Surplus funds and undivided profits increase this amount to \$327,000.

Bank examiners from Washington will investigate the accounts of the bank. The police had hopes up to yesterday afternoon of capturing the fugitive, but it is now thought that he has succeeded in crossing the line into Canada.

## THE LIABILITY OF EMPLOY ERS.

A TEST CASE OF INJURED EMPLOYES IN MASSA-

CHUSETTS-POINTS OF EVIDENCY.
Pittsfield, Mass., July 3 (Special).-Western Massa. week a trial of the first cause under the Employers' Liability act passed in 1877. Last October Patrick Myers, Michael Flynn, Michael Kane and John Fallon, employes of the Hudson Iron Company, while being owered down into a mine in a bucket, received injuries which rendered one of the plaintiffs crippled for The other three were badly injured. fell 125 feet. Myers brought suit for \$10,000 and the other three for \$5,000 each against the company, a wealthy corporation, whose furnaces are at Hudson, N. Y., but whose mines are at West Stockbridge. The case closed to-day in a disagreement of the jury. plaintiffs claimed that under the act defendants were guilty of gross carelessness in not providing proper machinery, and defendants set up the pleathat going by bucket was at the option of the men. It appeared in evidence that shovellers, such as these p'antiffs were, were allowed no discretion, but had to

The Knights of Labor have furnished money prosecution of the company as a test case. Chief Justice Brigham, of the Superior Court, held that if defendants furnished an ordinary safe machine they had discharged their duty. The jury stood nine for a verdict to three for acquittal. The latter held that there was ordion afforded to plaintiffs to get to the mine. Senator Dawes was of counsel for defence and made the argument. A new trial will be had.

ENDING HIS OWN LIFE WITH A PISTOL San Francisco, July 3 (Special),-William M. Hanmer was found dead in the bath-room of the Palace Hotel yesterday morning, with a bullet hole through his temple. It was a clear case of suicide, although no letters were left. Hanmer was a handsome young fellow, who had been staying at the hotel for several weeks, and lived in style. Dr. Dennis, who attended him on Sunday, said that Hanmer was very nervous, and was recovering from a long debauch. feared he had softening of the brain. He told the doctor be had business in Hartford, Conn. Among his effects were envelopes addressed to Mrs. William M. Hanmer, Hotel Capitol, Hartford, Conn. He has a sister in Hartford, and rich relatives in Philadelphia. As he had plenty of money, temporary insanity is the only cause that can be ascribed for his act.

Newburg, July 3 (Special).-Coroner Miller, of Highland Falls, has held the Italian Bonavida for the murder of Thomas Cretelle, who was killed at the Forest of Dean mines while resisting arrest on the charge of stealing \$100 from Mrs. Curomara, of Tarrytown, and with whose daughter Rosa the murdered man eloped at the time. Mrs. Caromara has been held as an accessory.

Boston, July 3.-Harry B. Skinner, well known in business circles of this city as a broker in tailor trimmings, was found dead this morning in a room at Young's Hotel. He had choked himself to death with a shawl-strap during the night. No reason can be assigned for the act by those who knew him, except that of temporary infanity. He had money, and expected a large sum before long. He was in excellent health and good spirits. From the appearance of the room, it would seem that Mr. Skinner committed the act hastily. He was clad only in his night clothes.

CLOSE OF THE REUNION. THE CEREMONIES AT GETTYSBURG OVER AN ADDRESS BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS-AN

Gettysburg, July 3.-The reunion of Union and Confederate veterans came practically to an end to-day with the formal exercises on the Cemetery rostrum. George William Curtis was the orator and his speech scarcely fell short of the reputation he won, long ago, as a master of polished, graceful eloquence. George Parsons Lathrop sent battle poem, full of stirring verses and finely turned periods. It was the rough-and-tumble, impromptu oratory of the last three days melted and refined; the finest metal run into pure literary and artistic mould. Both speech and poem, one might, perhaps, say, were worthy of the day and place, the anniversary of the decisive victory for the preservation of the Union and the plot of ground immortalized by Lincoln's words. The exercises were held in the middle of the afternoon, and the hot sun beamed as fiercely as it did on the final battle-day in 1863. The members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac paraded through the streets again, through dust two inches deep, but the enthusiasm which had flared up to fever heat on Tuesday was still unabated, and the veterans tramped through it all without a murmur. The regular troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, about 400 strong, were at the head of the line; next to them came the 9th New-York, Colonel Seward commanding, with Conterno's full

The carriages for the guests were not so nu

merous, and some of these who figured prominently on the platform yesterday were missing. Governor Gordon and Governor Beaver had gone home. So had many of the New-Yorkers who came on for the dedication of their monuments. Generals George II. Sharpe and Horatio C. King, of New-York, had charge of the arrangements at the rostrum. General John C. Robinson presided, and in the chairs were General Longstreet, General Sickles, Generals Barlow, Carr, Slocum, Richardson, Graham, Burke and Nugent of New-York; General Fairchild, of Wisconsin; General Rea, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; General Berdan, the Rev. Mr. Twichell, of Hartford; General S. Wylie Crawford, U. S. A., the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of New-York; General Greene and ex-Governor Holbrook, of Vermont. General Robinson called the assembly to order after a crowd had massed itself on the green lawn stretching from the rostrum far down the cemetery. There was applause for the one-legged veteran, who spoke briefly and then called on Mr. Twichell to offer prayer. After the prayer, General Robinson announced that Mr. Lathrop could not come to the field in person, but had sent on the poem, extracts from which would be read by General King. Parts of the poem appear in this morning's Tribune. MR. CURTIS DELIVERS THE ORATION.

Mr. Curtis was then introduced and the veterans cheered politely. The Editor of the " Easy Chair" stood up alongside of the platform rails, holding tiny slips of his address in his right hand and half-spoke, half-read his gracefully phrased oration. The scene was an inspiring one and the speaker felt it. The beautiful valley lay below, seen through the trees. The lawn stretched out on every side to rows of pine trees that shade the burial plots and over the tops of the firs and evergreens shone the splendid image of victory on the National monument, its marble outlines glittering in the sun. The vast audience was perfectly still, and the crater's value bushes at first, green grad. in the sun. The vast audience was pericely stind and the crator's voice, husky at first, grew gradually firm and strong till one could hear it 100 yards away. There was frequent applicate from the crowd and the rostrum at the many simple and beautiful turns of Mr. Curtis's speech, and he was warmly congratulated when he sat down. Here is a part of what he said:

The great question is settled. Other questions, indeed, remain which will sternly try our patriotism and our wisdom. But they will be appealed to the ordeal of battle family on the hill. He was taken into the bank as a messenger ten years ago and gradually worked his way up to be ledger clerk. He had charge of the "A to L" ledger and was so careful and attentive party politics and measures will be so discussed. I mean the "A to L" ledger and was so careful and attentive chas great fundamental questions, like slavery in the last generation, questions of immigration, of citizenship, of ad-ministrative reform, of the suffrage; questions of a local bearing and interest, but of a National import and conse-quence, can be, and henceforth will be, discussed every. quence, can be, and henceforth will be, discussed everywhere in the Union. Let me mention as illustrations two of
these questions, which are in the highest sense questions
of the country and not of party.

Mr. Curtis dwelt at some length upon the question of unrestricted immigration, and then said:

Let us beware, then, how we recklessly water our lifeblood. Websier said at Bunker Hill, just as the vast

immigration was beginning, "We are placed at the head of representative and popular governments." We shall be recreant to the duty of that headship if we permit the fundamental conditions of National repose, of the security of personal rights, of good laws, and of just administraof personal rights, of good laws, and of just administra-tion, to be imperilied by the ignorant, lawless, idle and dangerous overflow of all other countries. We are the occupants and guardians of this country, and with a kind-ity heart and hospitable hand toward all the world, we must prescribe the conditions upon which the world shall

the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government, and of no discrimination against race of color, the regulation of the suffrage is wisely left to the States. But the action of every State upon subjects of a common interest necessarily affects the Union. The suffrage is the mainspring, the heart of our common life, suffrage is the mainspring, the heart of our common life, and whatever affects it injuriously, touches the National sensorium and the whole country thrills. No community politically founded upon the legal equality of the suffrage can habitually disregard that equality without moral deterioration, growing indifference to the authority of law, and destruction of the demothorky of law, and destruction of the demo-cratic-republican principle. If ignorance and semi-bar-barous dominance be fatal to civilized communities, not less so is constant and deliberate defiance of law. In a national union of States where fair elections are assumed, systematic fraud or violence or suppression of votes, in the event of a closely contested poll, would inevitably destroy the conviction that the apparent result represented the actual will of the legal voters, and that result would be challenged amid violent disorder. It is not enough

be challenged amid violent disorder. It is not enough that a National election be fair, it must be the National conviction that it is fair.

No honest man should delude himself with the theory that this is a local question. In New-York there is a very large class of ignorant, un-American voters, who barely speak our language, who have no knowledge or practice of tree, noming institutions, and who are alien in realition. free, popular institutions, and who are alien in tradition, sympathy and spirit. It is a class of no particular nationality, but is gathered from all other lands. It is large New-York is very important, it might easily decide a Na tional election. But whatever its ignorance or degralation, this is a class of legal voters. They have been en tion, this is a class of legal voters. They have been en-franchised by the law upon which rest all our rights, and if by fraud, or force, or by any illicit method, this class of voters should be deprived of their legal right, it would not be a New-Yerk question alone. Virginia, Mississippi, Maine, Minnesota would be equally con-cerned. The National peace would be imperilled until that deprivation ceased, and either the right to vote were legally annulled or freely exercised. If there be a National question, a question, which vitally interests legally annulled of freely exercised. If there be a National question, a question, which vitally interests every American citizen from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, a question which, while Americans are Americans, will not be set aside, but must be honorably entertained

The oration over the crowd dispersed. The members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac met again at dinner at the Springs Hotel in the evening, where there was more speech-

making.

General Alger reached town just in time for the third day's exercises. He went over the battle-field and was at the dinner of the society in the NEW-YORK MONUMENTS UNVEILED.

## DEDICATORY CEREMONIES ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

Gettysburg, July 3 (Special).-Seven New-York commands which could not wedge their dedicatory ceremonies into the crowded programme yesterday unveiled monuments on various parts of the battlefield this morning. The exercises which drew the largest crowd were those at the mas give granite shaft of the 67th New-York Infantry known also as the 1st Long Island Volunteers, the "Brooklyn Phalanx" and "Beecher's Regiment." The 67th belonged to Sedgwick's Sixth Corps and fought on the third day near Round Top, but was at no time heavily engaged and has footed up a total loss here, PRICE THREE CENTS.

TO FIGHT FOR INDIANA.

A SIGN OF DEMOCRATIC DESPERATION.

THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE PARTS

New-York monuments, is a beautiful bronze cast of TO BE PITCHED IN INDIANAPOLISthe coat of arms of the Empire State. There are GORMAN IN CHARGE. about 150 survivors of the regiment. Nearly a

Indianapolis, July 3.—Chairman Hustin, of the Re-publican State Committee, called upon General Harrison to-day for the purpose of having a conference with him regarding the course that should be pursued in the management of the campaign in Indiana, but found that great number of callers that still come in an almost continuous stream and with the appailing mass of correspondence that is accumulating on his hands that the chairman mercifully retired without saying anything about his mission. In speaking of the matt

tenant-Colonel G. A. Penfield, Major Ryder and Colonel A. H. White. The regiment was recruited in New-York, Kings and a few of the Southern counties. The 146th Regiment, known as the 5th Oneida and the "Garrard Tigers," had no formal ceremonies at the unveiling of its coffin-shaped granite slab on Little Round Top. General resenctants spoke at the 3d Battery's monument, which marks the spot on which the guns were drawn up to repel Pickett's charge. Twenty or twenty-five veterants were present. The Rev. William Beauchamp spoke at Rattery B's memorial. The command was an Onondaga County one and there was no programme of ceremonies at the 13th Battery's dedication. No more New-York monuments will be unveiled here until August. So far the State has about sixty on the field, altogether the most worthy and conspicuous memorials that the Battlefield Association now has under its care. There are now over 200 monuments along the lines of the three days' fight.

The veterant spent the morning in going over the field in small parties, every part of it being filled with blue coats and gray coats in carriages or on foot. Many of the New-York organizations will start home to-night, and the crowd has already touched its highest point. Probably not more than 10,000 visitors will be left to-morrow.

The Society of the Potomac formally adjourned to-He wants to give personal attention to his correspond-ence and it is his disposition to do such work with much deliberation. Most men would simply glance at a telegram or letter to get the drift of it and quickly dictate the response. General Harrison, however, takes up a letter, reads it through deliberately two or three times probably, thinks a moment or two, and then dictates his answer."

greater with the arrival of each mail. It has bee

be a hard fight. In saying that we will carry the State, I express an opinion in which I have much confidence, because in Harrison's nomination and our already well-perfected organization there is a strong highest point. Probably not more than 10,000 visitors will be left to-morrow.

The Society of the Potomac formally adjourned tonight, but it has invited the veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia to stay over the Fourth for a general fraternal celebration, so that the town will not settle down to itself for two days longer, except in the way of train and telegraph service, over which they had no control. The local committees and the officers of the society have done remarkably well. The crowds have been orderly and good-natured. Drunken men are infrequent, and almost no arrests have had to be made. No accident, either, has happened to mar the completeness of what will always be remembered as a remarkable revival of patriotic interest in the memories of the war, mingled with an equally patriotic interest on both sides in the new order of comradeship and peace. assurance of success. In addition, that is well backed up by the work that has already been done, and we have a decided advantage in knowing just what the Democrats are going to do and what they can do. This knowledge is reliable, having been made so by careful detail work."

"Why do you think the campaign will be close?"
"I understand that the Democrats have decided to locate their National Headquarters in this city during the campaign, and that Senator Gorman will be sent here to direct operations. Gorman is one of the here to direct operations. Gorman is shrewdest politicians in the country, and no opportunity for an advantage will be neglected by The Democrats realize the importance of Indiana, and they are going to make their hardest fight here. Necessarily, it will require close vigilance and much hard work to make the State Republican."

"Not for the purpose of purchasing votes, but for extraordinary legitimate expenses-including as a there will be need for a great deal of money. The idea that votes are bought outright is erroneous-at least, there is much less of it done than people generally suppose. If money is ever sent out for that purpose it goes down into the pockets of dishonest

In speaking of the issues, Chairman Husten said: "This campaign in going to be very much like that of '40 in its relation to the tariff, except that the situation is reversed. Then the fight was for the restoring of the tariff, now its to maintain the tariff, and protect American industry from threatened danger. This issue will figure as the most prominent question of the campaign in Indiana and I believe

seme speaking. .

An incident in General Harrison's relations with

didn't have 100,000 visitors at Gettysburg. The reunion was a complete success, and highly satisfactory

to all concerned." "Any politics there?" "Not much. A vote was taken in two cars occupled by the Irish Erigade which resulted: Harrison, 100; Cleveland, 30. In the car of the 'Louisiana Tizers." a New-Orleans regiment, the vote stood:

Harrison, 80; Cleveland, 60," "Did you see any Republicans who are against Harrison ?"

"Not one. But I found many Democratic soldiers for Harrison and Morton this year. Here is one of them," said Mr. Ferguson, and as he spoke he seized the arm of Henry T. Howell, of Company D, 17th Kansas Volunteers, a comrade in the bloody fight of twenty-five years ago.

"Yes," said Mr. Howell, "that's true, and I'm only one in many hundreds who voted for Cleveland four years ago who will vote and work for General Harrison this time. I saw and talked with scores of them at Gettysburg. Mr. Cleveland's cold-blooded treatment Gettysburg. Mr. Cleveland's cold-blooded treatment of Union soldiers in his veto messages is more than flesh and blood can stand. Besides, I found many Confederates who sympathize with us, and will vote with us for Harrison on this account. You have no idea how widespreal this feeling is."

"How much damage Cleveland's free trade theories have done him?" added Mr. Feeguson. A gallant little company of returning Gettysburg veterans in Grand Army uniform warmly concurred in their compale's sentiments.

Grand Army uniform warmy concerted in their con-rade's sentiments.

The Excelsior Brigade and most of the organizations were to leave Gettysburg by special trains at 10 o'clock last night, expecting to arrive in New-York at sun-rise to-day.

Samuel D. Aspinwall, of Newark, is a veteran of the 1st New-Jersey Regiment, attached to Kearny's eld bri-gade, and he fought at Gettysburg. Mr. Aspinwall visited Gettysburg to attend the dedication of the New-Jersey monument, and narrated how, when his command retreated he hid his cartridge box in a crevice in the rocks. he and others went to look at the brigade monument, he recognized the place, walked straight to the old wall, and discovered the tin box in the crevice where he had placed it twenty-five years ago. Two bullets remained in the box, which was much bont and rusted. Mr. Aspinwall bore his

A NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN DITCHED' THREE PERSONS FATALLY INJURED AND MANY OTHERS HURT.

St. Paul, July 3 .- A Helena, Mont., dispatch to "The Pioneer Press" says: "The east-bound Northern Pacific passenger train jumped the track last night at Gold Creek, fifty miles west of here, the day coach, dining and Pullman cars rolling into the ditch. Ance Miling and Fullman cars folding into the factor. Also Nelson and Miss Florence Miller, of the Riley and Wood Theatrical Company, and Mr. Ulin, of Missouri, Mont, were fatally injured. Many others were injured, but not dangerously.

Miss Miller is the wife of Pat. Reilly, the Irish comedian, and Alice Nelson is the wife of Robert Nelson, one of the well-known acrobatic brothers.

MR. INGERSOLL DENIES IT ALL. New-Haven, Conn., July 3 (Special).-Surprise over the Trowbridge-Ingercoll scandal continues here. Mr. Ingersoil has retained Judge Henry Stoddard and Judge Lynde Harrison to defend him in the suit brought by Mr. Trowbridge to recover \$25,000 for alienation of his wife's affection. He furnished today the following for publication:

While in New-York expecting to sail for Europe with my family on the 4th inst., I learned of the action begun by Mr. Trowbridge against me. I have, in consequence, given up my intended trip, and in view of the notoriety caused by the action of Mr. Trowbridge and his friends, I desire to state that his charges are not true, and that I am ready to meet

Many of Mr. Ingersoll's friends refuse to believe the allegations, and his course in returning to New-Haven has caused many to believe that Mr. Trow-bridge has acted with undue haste.

FRANK PATTERSON NOT GUILTY.

Freehold, N. J., July 3 (Special).-The trial of Frank Patterson, the former manager of the Asbury Park Opera House, on the charge of having raised a note indorsed by Mason E. Buchanan & Co. from \$200 to \$2,200, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN AND KILLED Sacramento, Cal., July 3.-Henry A. Caulfield, one of the earliest and most prominent pioneers of the State, was struck by a train yesterday and killed.

Chicago, July 3 .- A dispatch from St. Paul says vicinity Sunday was of intense severity throughout the Northwest. Numerous houses were struck and

destroyed by lightning, and at least half a dozen people lost their lives. The loss of life was all on the prairies, where the storm had a clean sweep.

"General Harrison has much more work on his hands than he can possibly dispose of in the next three weeks,

ery of mail to the General, and it now pours in upon him by the bagful. Chairman Huston said also re-

"The Republicans will carry the State, but it will

" Is there likely to be much money used?"

that with such a proper understanding of the matter as the voters will all have before the election occurs, the majority in Indiana will be for protection."

Mr. Huston said that when Mr. Blaine came to the

workingmen, indicating the consideration that he had for them in the days before he became prominent in politics was related to-day by Henry Anderson, a carrenter, who was employed in building the General's residence. "The contractor who had the work in charge," says Anderson, "was paid in full and ran away three

weeks before the house was completed, leaving the men unpaid. When General Harrison heard this he had the pay-roll made out and paid the claims of the men, seventeen in ail, in full, although he was under The nomination of General Harrison has already

The nomination of General Harrison has already brought to light numerous relies and mementos of the memorable campaign of 1840. These are chiefly personal, but one case has just reached him which possesses rare interest and historic value. This is the original manuscript of President William Recory Harrison's inaugural address, being the copy from which he read at his inauguration on March 4, 1841. This interesting document is sent to General Harrison by Colonel Frederick Morley, of Detroit.

General Harrison is beginning to show fatigue and there is gone annealous and the colonial to the more than the colonial colon

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATIONS.

Palmyra, Ill., July 3.—The Palmyra Republican Club held a ratification meeting Friday at Solomon's Hall, and were addressed by J. C. Baldridge, of Hettick, Ill. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Bristol, Vt., July 3.—The Republican Club of this

town ratified the nominations of the Chicago Convention on June 30, with a rousing meeting. J. C. Baker, of Rutland, addressed the club on the subject of the tariff. John D. Spellman, of Rutland, who was

Bethel, Vt., July 3.-The Republicans of Bethel and vicinity held a grand ratification meeting June 30.

There was a large crowd. A flag was thrown to the breeze.

Palmyra, N. Y., July 3.-At the meeting here tonight to ratify the nomination of Harrison and Mor-ton fully 4,000 persons were present. The speakers

Jacksonville, Fla., July 3 (Special).—To-night the first Harrison and Morton white Republican club was formed here, with a membership of some 300 of the best business men of the city. South Florida had a rousing ratification last night at Orlando. Republican clubs, white and black, are forming rapidly all

THE OLDEST REPUBLICAN FOR HARRISON. Pittsburg, July 3 (Special).—William Reese, of Bol-ivar, Penn., is the oldest living Republican in the United States. He was a strong young man when the grandfather of the present Republican nomince for the Presidency fought the battle of Tippecanoe. He was gray-headed when he cast his vote for the same famous hero for President, and is now in the 101st year of his age. If he lives till November next he will cast of ballot for General Ben. Harrison.

"My son wants me to vote the Prohibition ticket

this fall," he says, " but I voted for General Harrison's grandfather, and now that the grandson is a candidate I'll vote for him. It's too late to change my diet." Mr. Reese is in good physical health.

145 pounds, and for eighty years this weight has not varied. His father died in 1854 at the age of 104, while his grandfather lived to be 106. The Reese family for four generations have been workers in from and steel.

West Middlesex, Penn., July 3 (Special).-R. W. Jackson, former Democrat and candidate for State Treasuerer on the Greenback ticket in 1882, and E. D. Powell, candidate for County Poor Director on the Democratic ticket in 1879, have declared for Harrison and Morton and will cast their first votes for Republican Presidential candidates this fall. The tariff question question did it.

Rochester, July 3 (Special).—Levi J. Deland, eze-Democratic State committeeman, will bolt the Cleve-land ticket on account of the platform.

THE BREAD AND BUTTER CAMPAIGN. The Republican Committee of the XIVth Assembly District held a spirited meeting at the rooms No. 178 First-ave. last night. Resolutions were adopted, ratifying the Chicago nominations. One clause was as follows: "We heartily indorse the action of the convention in the adoption of a platform which grants